

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 1223.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1809.

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters to the Editor must be postpaid; otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS,  
Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington.—all letters to him must be post paid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Doctor Joseph Buchanan  
WILL PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

Doctor Joseph Boswell  
HAS removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. t<sup>t</sup> May 16th, 1809.

CASH GIVEN FOR  
H E M P,  
By Fisher & Sutton.  
Who wish to hire 10 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.  
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,  
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. SHARPE.

Wanted to Contract  
FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS  
STONE COALS,  
Delivered at this place, apply to  
Guthbert Banks.

Lex. Nov. 28 1808.  
HART, BARTON & HART.  
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons  
of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred  
Bushels of Tobacco.  
March 15th 1809.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN,  
USED to house work, on six months' credit,  
the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an  
approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned from  
trading for or purchasing a certain tract of Land  
in Woodford county, containing 276 acres,  
whereon Abner Rucker lives, as I have had  
Rucker's bond for the conveyance of said land.

Ahmed Rucker.

March 20, 1809. 3<sup>rd</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>

GARRETT AND MILLS

HAVE received, and are now opening in the  
store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, oppo-  
site the court house, a large assortment of  
MERCANDIZE,

Which they are disposed to sell on reasonable  
terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

I want to employ a Miller who  
understands Merchant and Country work, and  
also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To  
such a man who can come well recommended  
good wages will be given, and constant employ  
at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1809.

POSTLETHWAITE'S TAVERN,  
LEXINGTON, (KY.)

On Main-Street, corner of Limestone Street,  
 lately occupied by Mr. Joshua Wilson. J. Postlethwait has returned to his old stand, where  
every exertion shall be used to accomodate those  
who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

from New-Orleans.  
HAVANA brown SUGAR.

Do. lump do.  
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,

COFFEE, and RICE.

For Sale by JAMES WIER.

November 7, 1808.

FLOUR, PORK, AND WHISKEY.

I WISH to contract for a quan-  
tity of the above mentioned articles, to be deliv-  
ered at Natchez, Fort Adams, &c. as early as  
practicable.

James Morrison.

Lexington, October 19th, 1808.

I will give the highest price in  
cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this  
place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glas-  
gow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, 12 months credit, by  
giving bond and good security, on the 10th day of  
April next if fair, if not the next fair day, 12  
or 14 head of horses, consisting of brood mares,  
colts, and draft horses—A wagon and gears,  
with farming utensils, house hold furniture &c.  
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the plan-  
tation of the subscriber, one and a half miles  
from Lexington.

George Tegarden.

(tds) March 3d, 1809.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy  
NEGRO MEN,

to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the pre-  
sent year, and will bind myself to clothe them  
well, and pay high wages to their owners.

The time of service to commence on the 10th  
day of March next, and to end on the 1st Janu-  
ary ensuing—for further particulars apply to  
Oba Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in  
Lexington, or the subscriber,

Alfred W. Grayson.

## NOTICE.

I WISH to sell that eligible situation for a  
country seat, one and a half miles from Lexington,  
formerly occupied by Joshua Humphreys,  
ten, sixty acres of Land, on which is a fine Apple  
and Peach Orchard, eight acres of good  
Timothy Meadow, a Well of Water equal to  
any in the country. For further particulars  
enquire of the subscriber, near the premises,

Geo. Tegarden.

Note. If sale is not made before the 13th  
March, it will be for RENT. G. T.

The subscriber wishes to pur-  
chase a quantity of Sheet Thread, 6 and 700 for  
which Cash and merchandise will be given at  
the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington.  
The thread will be taken as it comes from the  
wheel.

Peter Mason.

Jany. 11th, 1809. 3m 53t

## TO SPORTSMEN.

Two Subscriptions, one for four years old,  
the other for three years old, sweepstakes, \$25  
each, to be run at the Lexington course; the  
first on the 4th May next, and the second on the  
succeeding day, are lodged at the bar of the  
Kentucky Hotel, to close on the 10th of April.

March 1809.

## A piece of Steel,

S AID to have been found by a Negro Man in  
Hughes's lane, but which is suspected to have  
been stolen, is lodged at this office. The owner  
by proving the same, and paying charges, can  
get it.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby  
call upon all persons indebted to him, whether  
upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the  
same. Those who have claims on him, are re-  
quested to bring them forward, that they may be  
liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean  
is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19. 1808.

Fresh Garden and Grass Seeds.  
JUST received from Philadelphia and for  
sale by the subscriber, at his old established Seed  
Shop and Nursery; where all descriptions of  
SEEDS may be had through the season; open  
Danl Bradford's printing office, Main  
street, Lexington.

Daniel White.

Mrs. WHITE has for sale an extensive variety  
of fashionable Millinery.

ALL persons indebted to the  
Estate of Hezekiah Harrison Deed, are request-  
ed to come forward, and make immediate payment,  
as the nature of the business will not admit of  
any indulgence. Those persons who may  
have my demands against the Estate will please  
to come forward prepared for a settlement.

Jane Harrison } Exor's  
Ambrose Young, } Feb. 21st 1809. t<sup>t</sup>

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross  
street in this town, extending one hundred and  
thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one  
hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick  
Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary.  
Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet  
in front, with a frame shed the whole length.  
This lot and the buildings are well calculated  
for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety  
of other branches of business. The terms may  
be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in  
two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

## RICH'D. BARRY, POOT & SHOE MAKER;

At the sign of the  
MAMMOTH SHOE,

NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the  
public, that he has just received by  
Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia,  
an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot  
Legs, of the best quality.—That he has  
in his employ good Workmen, and that  
his customers may be supplied with Boots  
and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and  
durability, with any in America, at the  
shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington. 14th Dec. 1808.

BOATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he  
has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday,  
will have for sale at the mouth of  
Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and  
spring, a number of Boats of every  
description. The boats built by Monday  
are known to be of a superior quality;  
they will be sold at the usual price, and  
where it will be more convenient to the  
purchaser the payment will be received at  
Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him suffi-  
cient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

## TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or lease for one or more years,  
on low terms, the plantation on which  
the subscriber lives, eight miles from Lexington,  
Versailles and George town; with a good Saw  
and Grist mill, 60 acres of clear land, 8 of which  
is meadow. Also wanted, a person of sobriety,  
industry, and good character, to manage a place  
on the shares; a man with a small family will  
be preferred.

John Calboon.

March 3d, 1809.

## A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the  
late Col. George Nicholas, and being au-  
thorized to receive all books that have been  
loaned out of it—I will thank those per-  
sons who have borrowed any of them, to  
return them to me in Lexington, or inform  
me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

December 17th, 1807.

## LEXINGTON ACADEMY

AND  
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her  
friends and the publick, that her Academy will  
open again on Monday March 13th, and that  
every branch of education hitherto taught, will  
be carried on with the same anxious care, that  
she trusts has, by this time, marked her charac-  
ter.—She is much gratified by having it in her  
power, to render the institution more extensively  
useful, by the additional talents of Mrs. Mentelle,  
of whose abilities she avails herself, in teaching  
the French language and Dancing.

The following young ladies received honorary

premiums at the late examination; viz,

Miss Sophia Hunt, for English Syntax, As-  
tronomy, Geography, and Natural Philosophy;  
Miss Sidney Boyd, for Parsing, Astronomical  
Problems, and Dramatic rehearsals.

Miss Nannette Price, for reading and Arith-  
metic.

Miss R. Warfield, for composition.

Miss Mary McNaught, for spelling.

Miss Eliza January, for reading in the second

class.

Miss Stout, for spelling in the second class.

And Miss Robert, in addition to the honorary  
premium, received an elegant Bible for the ex-  
traordinary beauty of her large and small hand-  
writing.

March 1809.

THE PUBLICK

ARE cautioned against purchasing from  
Andw. F. Price, or any other person, pretending  
to be the agent of the late house of Cockrane  
and Thursby of Philadelphia, any property of  
that house, because the subscriber has institu-  
ted suit against the said firm to subject the whole  
of their property in Kentucky to the demand of  
the subscriber.

John Brown.  
Bloomfield, Mason county.  
2d March, 1809.

WANTED—A Journeyman Shoe-ma<sup>r</sup> and  
Apprentice.

The subscriber has just arrived from

England, and is now carrying on his business of  
Boot & Shoe making, in Mill street, four doors  
from Mr. Craig's Store, and opposite Mrs. Bar-  
ton's. If all mankind were as great enemies to  
flattery as myself, they would use equally as  
little of it; therefore I have only informed the  
publick where I am to be found, and where they  
may be supplied with Boots & shoes as good as  
can be got in Lexington, and on as reasonable terms.

John Dutton.

For Sale.

A Valuable tract of LAND, situated on the  
waters of Green river, in Green county, con-  
taining 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton con-  
sidered, and in part by any citizen or subject of  
either, and not excepted as aforesaid.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and  
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6  
barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Ja-  
maica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 ga-  
lons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low

for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,

with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single,  
with pricklers and temples, Groving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, complete  
sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed,  
Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every

description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Neglone.  
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to

them, that they will receive the following ar-  
ticles in payment, viz. Count y sugar at 9d  
per pound, 1 Oboaco at 9s. per hundred, White  
coffee at 1s per gallon, count y Linen at the  
usual prices. Any person availing themselves of  
the late stagnation act passed by the legislature  
of this state, can expect no further indulgence  
than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted

for home manufacture.

NOTICE.

THE heirs of Samuel Kelly dec. are hereby  
informed, that I have executed a deed to them,  
for one hundred acres of land, agreeably to my  
bond given to said Samuel; and that said deed  
will be recorded, as soon as the tax is paid thereon  
and the said bond given up to me. The deed is  
lodged with the clerk

termine, shall be recovered and distributed, in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any foreign port or place, with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed, to any foreign port, nor trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercourse shall be had, or may be permitted by this act.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act laying an embargo, on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place, be, and the same is hereby repealed, after the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, except so far as they relate to Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either; Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been, or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall be had, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall with the master have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States; and in a sum four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "an act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, 'an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States,' and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with.—And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond, shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, of the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgement shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act laying an embargo, on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said states, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted, or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to collection districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nine: Provided, however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said states or licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any specie or goods, wares or merchandise, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless

the owner, consignee, agent or factor, shall with the master give bond with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States: Provided, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, be incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been, or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall be had, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall with the master have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States; and in a sum four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," shall be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if the said acts had been complied with.—And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond, shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, of the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgement shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with cost of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the U. S. of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer; and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be compelled with.—And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond, shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, of the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgement shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JN. MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 1, 1809.

APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
3d March, 1809.

SIR  
I herewith transmit a printed copy of an act "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes."

The provisions of the first and second section, extend to public ships and vessels of France, the regulations already in force in relation to public vessels of G. Britain.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sections take effect after the 15th day of this month—after which day, vessels owned by citizens of the United States may be cleared for any foreign port or place other than those excepted by the 12th section on giving bond in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, and in other respects complying with the requisites of the second section of the act of January last. It follows, that the provision in the last mentioned section requiring bond in six times the value of the vessel and cargo is repealed.

The crimes of the British king, and the ruin of his armies in Spain, had plunged him again into infinity more extravagancy than after the sham battle of Hondschoote; and the queen's friends were about to compromise with the other aristocratic faction, to form a regency, in which the prince of Wales was to be the regent, and Grenville and Windham to hold eminent places. The duke of Portland to have a pension; the duke of Bedford to be lord lieutenant of Ireland; sir Arthur Wellesley to have the command in Spain; lords Melville

and Grenville, Hawksbury and Castile, to be of the ministry; and lord Erskine and mr. Tierney to be replaced in their former stations.

they shall not proceed to forbidden ports, &c. in the form prescribed by the 13th section. Not even English vessels can, after that day be cleared for the dominions of England, or French vessels for the dominions of France. Packets and other vessels, excepted under the first section of the act, may however be permitted to proceed. No foreign vessel whatever and wherever bound, can take any cargo on board.

The coasting trade is, by the 14th section released from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, such provisions excepted as are contained in the 15th section. All instructions therefore, on that subject are revoked and particularly those respecting shipments. Detentions are still however authorised in cases where there is sufficient cause to apprehend that an evasion of the law is intended.—And the provisions applicable to districts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorized to grant permissions to proceed to New Orleans, unless you have reason to believe that there is an intention to evade or violate the laws, in which case you will refer the application to this Department.

Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government, other than Great Britain or France and not in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France, is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies—but you will suspend until the question has been better investigated, granting clearances for any part of the Island of St. Domingo or the Kingdom of Italy.

Colonies conquered by and in possession of G. Britain or France are prohibited.

I am yours,

Respectfully,

ALBERT GALLATIN.  
Collector of the port of

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
Received by the United States dispatch ship Union, arrived yesterday at New Castle—she sailed from L'Orient, in France, on the 12th December, and from Plymouth, England, the 4th of January.

#### THE REGENCY.

An intelligent passenger, with whom we have conversed, informs, that such was the infirmity of the king, a regency was about to be formed in Great Britain; and furnishes us with the following list of persons who are to compose the government, viz.

The Queen,

The Prince of Wales,

The Duke of Portland,

The Archbishop of Canterbury,

The Lord Chancellor.

The investigation on the convention of Cintra was closed, and the result sanctioned by the king—by this it appears, that for Hw Dalrymple, and the other officers concerned, were acquitted of all censure.

A second armistice, to continue one month, has been agreed upon between the Swedes and Russians. It was confidently expected in England, that Sweden would be compelled to make a peace, and to exclude British commerce from her ports.

Phil. Gaz.

The ship Union, belonging to this port, arrived from L'Orient and Falmouth, yesterday. In her came mr. Purviance, and lieut. Gibbons, with dispatches from the ambassadors of the United States, at London and Paris.

We have received a single letter from Spain, from an officer in the Irish legion, with the bulletins up to No. 8, only; and the advices by that medium, only to the 24th November. The Irish Legion forms part of the division of gen. Gobert, and had been much distinguished in movements towards Madrid, which are described as unprecedented for their rapidity, combination and effects.

The English translations which have been published, have been pitifully mutilated, and the effects diminished; and their general tenor much obscured.

British accounts are received in town, down to the 3d January; from which we learn,

That mr. Canning had been removed from the station of minister for foreign affairs; and was succeeded by the 30 years deadly enemy of America, and of human virtue, Dundas, alias Melville.

The news of a non-importation law had reached England, and very lively resentments had been excited on this subject; so that a war against America could not be so unpopular in England as formerly; the ministry having completely succeeded in removing the odium of their own measures, and making a strong impression in England that the American government was sold to France. The publications of this infamous character which have appeared in the sea-ports, have been published in England, and circulated to an astonishing extent, and with corresponding effect. It was the current belief in England, that if the non-importation law should be passed by congress, that immediately after hostilities would follow.

The crimes of the British king, and the ruin of his armies in Spain, had plunged him again into infinity more extravagancy than after the sham battle of Hondschoote;

and the queen's friends were about to compromise with the other aristocratic faction, to form a regency, in which the prince of Wales was to be the regent, and Grenville and Windham to hold eminent places. The duke of Portland to have a pension; the duke of Bedford to be lord lieutenant of Ireland; sir Arthur Wellesley to have the command in Spain; lords Melville

and Grenville, Hawksbury and Castile, to be of the ministry; and lord Erskine and mr. Tierney to be replaced in their former stations.

Propositions for a peace had been sent to Bayonne, but it seems though they were received, it was signified that they would not be opened until the imperial eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. The British minister was treated with great attention at Bayonne, having a guard of honour and equerries in constant attendance day and night.

The expedition under general Prevost, it is stated, was originally intended to occupy the Floridas, under the limits of the treaty of 1762. [This comprehends Orleans and part of the Mississippi territory above Natchez.] but, that direction was changed by the advice of the friends of England in "the old colonies."

A vessel with a rich cargo of English manufactures, bound for New York, was captured in the British channel and carried into Dieppe.

A squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 11 frigates was reported to have escaped from Brest, and to be destined for the coast of Spain. A British fleet was to be dispatched in search of them.

The legion of the French army under the duke of Abrantes (Junot) had not joined the grand army, but pursued its route from Ypres towards Lisbon, where it was expected to reach on the 11th of December. The grand army were in possession of Madrid on the 4th Dec. The army had formed itself into a line of circumvallation round it, and summoned the place to a peaceable surrender, in preference to entering it in military force; while the summons were deliberating, the miners were set to work, and notice was given that if the white flag was not elevated the next day by 2 o'clock, the city would be blown up. The city surrendered, and all the arms and stores were delivered up to the victors. Amnesty and security were proclaimed; a French soldier caught in stealing a watch, was shot in front of the army. Tranquillity was established in Madrid.

Four of the corps of the army had advanced into Andalusia; and the reserve from Thoulouse had entered Spain. The siege of Barcelona had been raised by the 7th corps of the army, commanded by gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, and that corps had been reinforced from France. A large French army and park was forming in Catalonia, and the siege of Rosas was pressed with great vigor.

The Madrid advices say that it was intended to besiege Gibraltar. The conduct of the English is shameful. On the 24th Nov. they were at the Escorial, to the number of 6000 men. They passed some days there. They pretended they would do nothing less than pass the Pyrenees, and come to the Garonne. Their troops are very fine and well disciplined. The confidence with which they had inspired the Spaniards is inconceivable. Some hoped that this division would go to Somosierra; others, that it would come to defend the capital of so dear an ally. Scarcely were they informed that the emperor was at Somosierra, when the English troops beat a retreat on the Escorial. From thence combining their march with the division that was at Salamanca, they have taken their course towards the sea.

The general of brigade, Maisson, has been wounded. General Brayerre, who advanced imprudently the moment the firing ceased, has been killed. Twelve soldiers have been killed, and fifty wounded. Bonaparte addressed general Morla in severe terms, for his conduct at Cadiz, and closed by defining him to "return to Madrid—give you till 6 o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword." The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English, said to have been pronounced by an aged Spaniard. The principal reproach is, that an army of 40,000 British troops has not appeared on the Ebro at a proper period of the contest.

The 15th Bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7. It contains the particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves with prouesses. It states, that general Lubenski had, on the second, reconquered the remains of the army of Cartago, at Gaudalaxara, under the command of general Pena. Cartago was said to have been deplored by the general Junot. Then follows a long tirade against the duke of Infante, who is accused of having been the principal actor in the baseness of the Escorial, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English.

From the same source we learn that a vessel had arrived at Guadalupe from L'Orient, which she left Jan. 4, bringing accounts that Bonaparte and his brother Joseph entered Madrid on the 4th Dec. The Spanish Junta had capitulated and entered it to engagement with the French emperor, that none of the English troops should escape from Spain, and delivered themselves up as hostages to Bonaparte for the fulfillment thereof. Bilbao was taken, with a number of English vessels which were in harbor. Junot had marched against Lisbon. Vast quantities of English goods have been seized and confiscated.

The cause of the Spanish priests and their English auxiliaries appears to be now decided. It is very questionable whether any of the English will be able to reach any one port to re-embark. Bonaparte on entering Madrid issued a manifesto holding the Spaniards responsible for every Englishman in the country. The bulletins down to the 15th have been received at Guadalupe, but our informant did not know their contents.

This stroke of the French emperor should terminate in the capture of the three grand English armies will have a great effect in restoring the tranquillity of Europe. Beside a great number of the flour of the English nobility, there are above forty members of the British parliament with the armies in Spain.

(Balt. Amer.)  
PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.  
French Bulletins.—We have received the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth bulletins of the French army. The fourteenth is dated Dec. 5, and contains an account of the advance of the army, and summoning of the town. It states that marquis Perals was detected putting sand into the cartridges, and immediately strangled.—2 or 400 monks were employed in Madrid in making them.

The following extracts from the fourteenth bulletin are most worthy of notice:

To take Madrid by assault, might be a military operation of little difficulty; but to engage that great city to surrender, by employing alternately force and persuasion, and by refusing the people of property, and real good men, from the oppression un-

der which they groaned; this was what was really difficult. All the exertions of the emperor, during these two days, had no other end. They have been crowned with the greatest success.

It would have been difficult to form a conception of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, if a great number of prisoners, arrived in succession, had not given an account of the frightful scenes of every description, of which that capital presented the spectacle. They had intersected the streets, erected parapets on the houses, barricades of bales of wool, and of cotton had been formed; the windows had been stopped with mattocks. Those of the inhabitants who despaired of successful resistance were flying into the fields—others who had preferred some share of reason, and who preferred appearing in the midst of their property before a generous enemy, to abandoning it to the pillage of their fellow citizens, demanded that they should not expose themselves to an assault. Those who were strangers to the town, or who had nothing to lose, were for a defence to the last extremity, acceded the troops of the line of treason, and obliged them to continue their fire.

At five o'clock general Morla, (this is the former governor of Cadiz) one of the members of the military junta, and don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of his serene highness, the major general. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion, that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness; but that the lowest classes of people, and the crowd of men, strangers to Madrid, wished to defend themselves, and thought they could do it with effect. They remained the day of the 4th to make the people listen to reason.

The conduct of the English is shameful.

9th, both armies were in good health and spirits. Gen. Blake had made a stand, and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently asserted at Vigo that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it; and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled up in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded at Madrid, Saragossa and Maffaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. These losses also state, that the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prisoners, and destroyed the rest. It was also reported that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

We find in the accounts received from Turo, that Corunna papers had reached that place to the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French had been much worsted. It is added that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches. The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the union of the British generals and Romans, and state they were going to march to Valladolid with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorga. Corunna is certainly situated at a great distance from Madrid the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romans, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly entitled to belief. It any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very fly and obscure in their mention of that town.

Chronicle office, Plymouth, Jan. 3,

Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Joseph hired cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the Encounter gun boat of the MASSACRE of the French, in Madrid, and that TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND FRENCHMEN HAD FALLEN by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

The editor of the Greenock Advertiser, of December 26, (the latest) complains of not having received any late news from Spain. He does not know on what terms the people of Madrid capitulated—the mere occupation of Madrid, he says, is of little importance as to the result of the contest. Our government has not, as was reported, abandoned the plan of military co-operation, which had been formed for Spain. It is said 30,000 troops will be added to those in that country. A large number of transports were contracted for on Monday, at a guinea per ton.

From our correspondent at London. Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of Spanish affairs, the generous spirit of British liberty suffers no abatement from these accounts.—The subscription towards cloathing the Spanish patriots is kept up briskly.—This very day, his grace, the duke of Queensbury subscribed to the fund, the generous donation of 5000l. which will no doubt prove a stimulus in other distinguished characters to follow his grace's example.

Stocks have fallen this day about 3-8 per cent, in consequence of the Spanish news.

GREENOCK, Dec. 26.

A Cottenham mail arrived on Tuesday and brought important though not unexpected intelligence. The Swedes, reduced by sickness and the sword to less than one third the Russian army, which has lately been largely reinforced, have been compelled to sign a convention, by which they oblige themselves to retire from Veaborg, and behind the Ulea, thus abandoning Finland.

The Gazette contains the details of the action between the St. Florenza, and the Piedmontaise, in which the gallant captain Hardinge lost his life, almost in the moment of victory.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT LLOYD'S.

"London, Thursday evening, 7 o'clock. The books at Lloyd's to-day, exhibit a melancholy catalogue of upwards of fifty shipwrecks, in about twenty of which the crews are stated to have perished.

"It has been finally resolved to place sir A. Wellefley at the head of the new armies which are going to Spain. His appointment is said to have originated with the king, who declared himself perfectly satisfied with his conduct in Portugal. It is a curious fact, although not generally known, that col. Debrow, one of the king's equerries, attended regularly

every day at the court of enquiry at Chelso, and took notes of the proceedings, which he has been in the habit of reading to the king and royal family, every evening. Sir A. Wellefley has been frequently heard to say, that after his experience of the battle of Vimiera, he would not scruple to meet with a French army, with half the number of British troops. "I have seen the Mahratta, and other native troops of India, routed and dispersed a thousand times, but I declare to God," said sir Arthur to a military friend, "I never saw them rally in greater disorder, or with more appearance of terror, than the French regiments did in Portugal, after having experienced the effect of the British bayonet."

"Among the regiments ordered for embarkation, all the battalions of Scotch regiments, not already employed, are mentioned—and I repeat that sir A. Wellefley's private friends already regard him as the commander in chief.

"It has been rumoured for some days, that government have been in possession of intelligence, from Spain of a more gloomy description, than that of the defeated and routed patriots. The duke de L'Infantado the duke del Parque, the duke de Medina de Celi, being the chief grandees of Spain, and don Pedro Cevallos, that redoubtful champion of injured royalty, have all been detected in keeping up a secret correspondence with the French government, and they were on the point of being seized, when the Junta was forced to fly from Madrid in the Spanish campaign. No modification of the Milan Decree had taken place.

"A gentleman from L'Orient, who was upon Change to-day alerts, that throughout all France especially on the sea coast there is at present as great an influx of colonial produce and British commodities as there could be during a profound peace. This is said to arise from the immense number

of captures daily made by the French privateers, besides the great succels they have lately had in bringing home cargoes from their West India islands in corvetts or fast sailing armed vessels.

"The determination evinced by ministers to send a fresh armament to Spain, has somewhat raised the spirits of the citizens, to day, and several shipments have been made for Cadiz and St. Lucar."

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The American ship Union arrived at Plymouth, from L'Orient, has on board a messenger with dispatches from the French government to America, and came to Plymouth to take on board a messenger from this country, whose arrival from London was hourly expected. As Congress met on the 7th ult, we may consider it a fortunate circumstance that the intelligence from Spain that would reach America about that time, was unfavorable to France—and that the determination of Congress respecting the embargo must have been taken, before any account of the reverses sustained by the Spanish nation could be received in that country.

A considerable embarkation of artillery will take place at Portsmouth this day for Spain.

Several transports are ordered to Cork, to take oats and forage to Spain, for the use of our cavalry.

From the London Statesman. The following article is copied from the last night's London Gazette.

At the court of Queen's Palace, this 21st of December, 1808, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty, in virtue of the power reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the 48th year of his Majesty's reign, the one entitled, "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, the duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes, therein enumerated, in forbearance of the provisions of certain orders in council;" the other entitled "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandizes, therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that until further orders shall be made herein, the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended, as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been, or shall be, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufac-

ture.

Mr. Randolph moved that the first resolution be printed—Carried 44 to 42.

Mr. R. then moved that the second resolution be printed—Negatived, 40 to 38.

And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the resolution be printed—Negatived, 40 to 38.

aforesaid acts be in like manner suspended, as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, which have been or may be condemned as prize.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

On Friday lieutenant Gibbons, the messenger from England, and on Saturday Mr. Purviance, the messenger from France, arrived in this city, from on board the United States ship Union, which they left in the Delaware at New Castle.

The Union left Plymouth on the 3d of January, and ever since leaving port has been exposed to the most furious storms.

By her, despatches from England are received, which we understand, do not otherwise change the subsisting relations between the United States and Great Britain than as they may be affected by the order of council [extracted from the London Gazette of Dec. 27th.]

The despatches received from France are of the same character with those from England, and do not change the previous state of relations between the United States and France. We understand that the despatches from this country were not received in France until the 16th of November, and that the latest letter from General Armstrong is dated December 6th, during which time the Emperor was absent in the Spanish campaign. No modification of the Milan Decree had taken place.

The French papers brought by the Union contain no news, she having left L'Orient the 12th of December.

In England the price of flour, on the departure of the Union, was nineteen dollars a barrel; in France seven dollars.

By the Union, we have received London papers to the 20th of December, inclusive. They abound with speculations, on American affairs, and particularly on the message of the President, and the early measures of Congress.

The most important news they furnish is gleaned principally from the 14th, 15th, and 16th Bulletins of the army of Spain—from which we learn, that Madrid surrendered to the French, very trifling previous resistance having been made, on the 5th of December; Bonaparte commanding in person; that tranquility was soon restored, after little disturbance or injury to the inhabitants; that Gen. Ruffin had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez: that the whole of the country confines of La Mancha, was open to French Cavalry, which were advancing upon Portugal; and that the English were flying in every direction.

#### CONGRESS.

Evening Session, 5 o'clock.

March 3, 1809.

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE PUBLIC MONIES.

Mr. Randolph after some prefatory remarks offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the allowance of 143 dollars and 16 cents for "36 extra rations per day" made by the department of war to Brigadier General Wilkinson at Natchez, from the 13th to the 30th September, 1806, and from the 1st of October to the 11th November, in the same year, and whilst commanding at New Orleans, from 12th November, 1805, to 24th November, 1807, and of 600 dollars for "quarters, stables, &c." at the same place, is contrary to law: the said allowance being expressly prohibited by the act passed the 16th day of March, 1802, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

The House agreed to consider the resolution, by yeas and nays, 55 to 48.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that it lie on the table.

Messrs. Randolph, Rowan and Gardner, opposed Mr. Jackson's motion, and Messrs. Jackson, Holland and Nelson supported it.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, after a debate of two hours, (which may be given hereafter) Ayes 65.

Mr. Randolph asked leave to lay another resolution on the table along side the former, and laid on the table the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an advance of pay for the months of March, April and May, and a further advance of pay for the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, in 1809, has been made by the department of war, to brigadier general Wilkinson, and that when the said advances were made, the said brigadier general Wilkinson stood indebted in a large amount to the United States, on the books of the accountant of the war department, and that the said advances of pay were contrary to law.

Mr. Randolph moved that the first resolution be printed—Carried 44 to 42.

Mr. R. then moved that the second resolution be printed—Negatived, 40 to 38.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 4.

We learn that on Friday last the powder mill of Mr. John Tucker, about five miles from Paris, in Bourbon county, blew up, and Mr. Samuel Tucker and Mr. John Jones were both killed. There was about 700lb. powder in the mill, and it is supposed that a particle of flint must have been in the salt-petre or brimstone, which occasioned the explosion.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, 16th March.

"Dispatches were received by the Union, a few days since, from France and England. Nothing favourable—we seem to be lost sight of in the interesting affairs of Spain &c. No doubt seems now to be entertained of the fate of Spain and Portugal—they have fallen by the arms of Bonaparte. What effect this will have on the conduct of the belligerents towards this country, it is impossible to foretell—We shall know by the next Congress. A trade has been opened with friendly powers, and intercourse suspended with the belligerents—it was the only measure in which the republicans could unite. It will operate very much in favour of the Western country. Hemp, Cordage &c. will be higher than usual—Flour has advanced. Our non-intercourse is at least a protest against the orders and decrees; the vessels are all going out from Alexandria; the Yankees will be out; the great capitalists of Philadelphia, New-York, &c. will not venture. If our merchants go to France or England, our government will not be responsible. This measure will afford a temporary relief to our people from the pressure of the Embargo. The West India market will be supplied from the U. States, and it will afford more time to ascertain what course is best. All liberal men here, admit the difficulties and embarrassments of our situation. What will be done by the next Congress, it is difficult to conjecture. Whether war, non-intercourse, or an unequal repeal of the embargo and non-intercourse, and letting our merchants shift for themselves, I will not even guess."

Extract of a letter from John Pope, esq. to his friend in Lexington.

Washington City, March 17th, 1809.

"You complain of the irregularity of the mail. I have received a number of letters from Kentucky on that subject, during the last session of Congress. The causes of complaint were communicated to the Post-master General, with an earnest request that he would take immediate steps to remove them: he evinced every disposition to do so, and proposed to employ any person the Kentucky representation would recommend, to carry the mail on the route from Chillicothe to Frankfort. I did, with others, wait on Mr. Granger, named to him James Johnson, Esq. of Scott county, who we had reason to believe would undertake the business, and pledged ourselves for his faithful performance of his contract. We were induced to do this both by a sense of duty to our constituents, and a solicitude to receive our letters and papers regularly from Kentucky; for I assure you that I feel as much chagrin at the failure of a mail from the western country as you can at its failure from this city. From the date of your last letter, I presume the evils complained of no longer exist. I hope we shall have things better ordered."

I shall set out in a few days for the eastern states. I will endeavour to procure some of the Merino sheep, and have them sent to Kentucky."

Although letters have been received from the city of Washington to the 17th ult. yet our papers are no later than the 10th.

The Baltimore Evening Post, in relating the accounts brought by the arrival from Guadalupe, says—"about the middle of the same month (December) the junta capitulated, and closed all the Spanish ports against the re-embarkation of the British army, engaging to surrender the whole to Napoleon, as prisoners of war."

It is with concern we announce the resignation of Mr. Trimble as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. We fear that the wretched parsimonious policy which has been adopted by the Legislature has compelled this gentleman to resign the high and important station he lately held, and whose duties he discharged with so much credit to himself, and advantage to his country. The public loudly called for a change of the members of the old court—they obtained their wish—a handsome assemblage of talents were procured—industry and ability characterised their proceedings, and their decisions inspired universal confidence. It remained only for the Legislature to award them a compensation commensurate with the labor imposed upon these gentlemen, to secure for the country a Superior Court commanding the respect and approbation of the community at large. They have failed to do so—and we fear that other resignations will soon follow, unless the obvious and just remedy is applied.

[Palladium.]

EDUCATION.

MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitations of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommending her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bodley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per ann. and hopes her attention will merit patronage.

N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

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**FOR SALE** — Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND, lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and Stinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness. — There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level high land of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. — To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. — A small tract of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.

Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

*if*

48

WAS lost on Friday night, the 11th inst at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a Blue Surtout Coat,

single breast, brown stuff pockets; containing A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers,

which cannot be of use to any person but the owner.

Whoever will deliver the above articles to the subscriber, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.

H. M'Ilvain.

November 12th, 1808.

*if*

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.

JACOB LAUDEMANN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory, four miles north of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply beforehand always by him. The quality is warrented equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington.

Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail,

at my shop.

Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

## REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap.

Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than can be

supplied at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

*if*

18

Notice.

AFTER about three years' anxious pursuit and meditation, I have at length made a complete discovery of the *Perpetual Motion in Theory*, and have reduced it to practice. I will only observe that it moves by its own weight; that is to say, the more you load a wagon, the more the power is increased so as to move the wagon and its burthen. I expect to write a short treatise on the subject, which will more fully explain this most grand and important discovery. I am anxious that it should be put in practice as soon as possible, so that the public may receive the benefits resulting from this noble principle, so long wished for by them.

Henry Fenk.

October 26th, 1808. 12m<sup>100</sup>

22

NEW STORE.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms

— black, mixed, green and drab do.

Cassimere, casinetes and swansdowns

Marseilles waiscoating

Rose and point blankets

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coating, Bocking baze and kerseys

Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord

Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks

Fine ginghams and dimities

Calimancoes and bombazis

Gurhans, emerties, baftas and mamoodies

Fine shirting cotton and shirting bafta

Irish linen and lawns

Indi checks and calicoes

44 and 6 1/2 fine cambrick muslin

Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambrick muslin

44 and 6 1/2 book and lene muslin

Fine jacquot and mull muslin

Fine crossbazz'd veind' do.

Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and hand

kerchiefs

54, 6, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls,

imitation of camel's hair

India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs

British do. do.

Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs

Ronal and pocket do.

White and coloured cotton shawls and hand

kerchiefs

Ladies plain and laced cotton hose

Men's plain and laced do.

Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bon

nets

A few superb cut silk velvet do, made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New

York

Women and children's leno caps

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's superfine London hats

Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose

rich sashandy facy do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose

Assorted extra long silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white veils

Plaid and plain silk chambrys, newest pat

terns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambrick muslin

and jacquot muslin dresses

Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs

— ornamented do. do.

China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lustre string

and emboss'd ribbons

Silk and cotton cords and buttons

Tapes, bobbins and tussie

India, Italian, French and English sewing

silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold breast pins and brooches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and mahogany looking glasses

Violin and violin strings and bases

Painted and common snuff boxes

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS

Pepper, alspice, ginger and chocolate

Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves

Mustard, Allum, copperas and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese

Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real maritaine cordials

An assortment of confectionery

A complete assortment of queen's, glass and

tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

23

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very

large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount

sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington

prices

Strayed or Stolen from the farm

of Norban B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN

BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about

fifteen hands high, with a small white in her

forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her hock

joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branched.

Whoever will deliver the above mare to

Richard A. Mapin, of Jefferson, or H. Breck-

inridge Lexington, shall be handsomely reward-

ed.

Nov. 26, 1808.

19

Danl. & Charles Bradford,

HAVING entered into partnership in Book

Printing, respectfully inform their friends, and

the public generally, that they intend carrying on

that business extensively, on Main street. They

solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which

shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and

on the most moderate terms.

31

Walter Brasheer.

Lexington, April 12.

19

3t. \*6s.

JAMES DALY.

ON the 24th of December, from the subscriber, living on Sinking creek, Jessamine county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, six years old, next spring, a natural trotter, a small star in his forehead, shaped thus, some white hairs round one and perhaps both of his hind feet, branded thus L T, his tail but thinly haired in consequence of late nicking. Whosoever will deliver said horse to me shall be well rewarded.

tf\*50 Nelson Turner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

The Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand

for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile.

The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great ex-

pense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience, and comfort the apartments of the house are sur-

passed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to

pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided him-



*Resolved.* That our Senators in Congress be authorized, and our Representatives required to use their influence to procure an amendment to the constitution of the United States, that an impartial tribunal may be established, to determine disputes between the general and State governments; and that they be further instructed to use their endeavours, that in the meantime, such arrangements may be made, between the government of the union and of this state, as will put an end to existing difficulties.

*Resolved.* That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, together with the foregoing statement, to the executive of the United States, to be laid before Congress, at their next session: and that he be authorized and directed to correspond with the President, on the subject in controversy, and to agree to such arrangements as may be in the power of the executive to make, or that Congress may make, either by the appointment of commissioners or otherwise, for settling the difficulties between the two governments.

#### CARACCAS.

News had been received at Trinidad of a combination among several of the officers and some other principal characters, to establish an independent government in Caraccas, (Spanish Maine) but the people rose, in the cause of Ferdinand VII. and seized the revolutionists, 24 of whom had been beheaded.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Lexington, on the 31st March 1800, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

Able George 2 Alexander William  
Ashby Nathaniel Arnsparger Henry  
Adkison Benjamin  
  
Banks Cuthbert  
Boforth Benajah  
Buck Peter G.  
Bush Charles  
Bofwell Hartwell  
Bryson Elizabeth  
Bullock Walter 2  
Buck Roderick  
Bertholemy Joseph 2  
Breckinridge M. H. 2  
Brunn Andrew  
Byrd William  
Beatty James  
Brimberger Michael  
Biles Samuel  
Brookins William  
  
C

Chapman John A.  
Cloud Caleb W. Rev  
Charnley James H.  
Clark James  
Campbell Arthur  
Grodford Abraham  
Chalfont Robert  
Chatham James  
Clopper Francis C.  
Crawford Hue  
Coffman David  
Colquhoun J.  
Cattleman Lewis  
  
Davis Danl W.  
Danniacai Janies  
Davies Joseph H. 2  
Downs Henry  
Dearborn S. H.  
Doneghy Paul  
Dunn James  
Dawden William  
  
E

Erwin David  
Empson Hann  
  
Frazer Robert  
Fleming John  
  
Gillman Benjamin  
Goring John jr.  
Garrett William  
Graham William  
Grayson R. H.  
  
Hunt George  
Higbee Samuel E.  
Hall Alexander  
Hancock William  
Huston Robert  
Harrison Robert C.  
Hamilton Thomas  
Hunt Jonathan  
Hite Henry  
Hopkins Jacob 2  
Handley James  
  
J

Jordy Frederick  
Jordan William  
Jacobs Nicholas  
  
Kunce John H.  
Kerr John  
  
Logan Archd. D. 2  
Little William  
Leathers Joshua  
Lucas Zacheriah  
Lemon Joseph J.  
Lemon Isabella

M

Moore Samuel  
M'Lung Jane & Ra-  
chel  
Martin James  
Maner William  
Marshall James  
M'Isaac Isaac  
Menifee Jarrot  
Mafon John Jr.  
M'Chord Ann  
M'Creery Robert  
M'Donald Alexr.  
M'Dowal Samuel  
Moore Richard H.  
Meek Thomas  
Murdoch Thomas  
  
N

Nicholls Thos.  
Newtall Thomas

Parker James  
Polyard -----  
Purkins Jesse  
Paxton Thomas  
Parker Christian  
Porter Ephraim  
Peebles Thomas  
Preston Walter Capt.

Rodgers John  
Rodgers Thomas  
Rogers James  
Rogers Jeremiah 2  
Rogers Joseph  
Randol John

Stone Jacob 2  
Slivers Reuben  
Swatfle Abraham  
Shally Voluntine  
Stevenson James  
Saunders John  
Sullivan William

T

Tandy Achillis  
Tilton Robert  
Troutman Daniel  
Tomlin Charles  
Tivis Robert  
Teague James

V

Villars Googer

W

West Thomas Winn Jefc D.  
Warren Thomas B. Willis John  
Wright Henry R. Walter John  
Willis Alexander Wickerham Sampson  
Williams Isaac Watson Ann R.  
Wheat Perry W.

Y

Young Leonard

JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

THE CELEBRATED, IMPORTED, AND REAL  
BRED TURF HORSE,

D R A G O N .

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse of horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbrey jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten, shall have the privilege of the season.—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remain the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best pasture, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concurs in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 26th, 1809.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the *Whip*, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) & 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Cifden, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a

few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's *Speculator*, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, & 4 times the next, including the Oatland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers Mr. Lord's *Jinny Spinner*, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt *Miscreant*, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howorth's *Creeper*, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's *Tantula*, Mr. Brigg's *Phox*, Mr. Lockley's *Hospitality*, Lord Milington's *Fisherman*, Mr. Cosiers ch. *Filley*, Sir F. Pool's bay *Filley*, and Mr. Pauton's ch. *Filly*, aliby Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.

Woodlands, 20th Feb. 1805.

\* DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Chidders, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

+ The following extract is taken from Col. Selldon's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1805.—“To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's *Hamlingtonian* winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's *Peace Maker* four times, Mr. Seldon's *Lavinia* three times & *Sting* four times; Mr. Wyllies *Mask* twice, Mr. Ball's *Florizel*, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.”

\* Mr. Ball has refused for his colt \$5000 dollars—*Hamlingtonian* was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—*Peace Maker* was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—*Lavinia* in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for *Sting*.

PEDIGREE.

“Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam) sister to Horatius; by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Chidders, out of Miss Belvoir by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian.”

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.

I certify that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calenders of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.

Having been applied to by John W. Hunt for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, & made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1808. ROBT. DUDLEY.

I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested one between the Dragon colt and me and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the outcome they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. DOWNING.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.

Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1  
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2

These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were scarcely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the purse by hardly a length. They both bid fair to afford good sport in future.

FAIRFIELD RACES—MAY, 1808.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of twenty Guineas. J. Hoomes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1

R. Wormley's s. m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle, 6 years old. 2 2

Miles Seldon's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old. 3 dist.

Esmee Smock's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old. 4 3

Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old. 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2nd heat 3m. 57s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old. 2 2

Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old. 3 3

Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old. 4 dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Gallatin, 3 years old. bolted.

The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the sec-

ond heat is 3m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Seldon's colt by Dragon, and Wade Moseby's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

The beautiful and complete native Arabian horse,

S E L I M ,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1809.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabia can produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Virginia.

We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

John Tayloe.

William Monday.

David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-

ginia, November 10, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.

I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1808.

Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered \$300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1809.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1809.

John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Stone.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them—they are both paid off to said Grimes, who pretended for a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons trading for them, I publish this as a caution.